

# The Times-Dispatch

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FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1905.

## COMPLETING THE TARIFF BILL.

The waning interest in the House debates on the tariff during the closing days of the discussion was attributed to the general understanding that the bill was really to be framed in the Senate. The waning interest in the Senate debates during the past few weeks is likewise attributed to the understanding that the bill is really to be framed in the Conference. The work of the Conference will be behind closed doors, and interest in it must be suspended until the thing is done and the final result announced to a suffering country.

Other things, no doubt, contribute to the tariff apathy which has recently fallen upon the country and made itself felt in the Senate. One of these is sheer weariness. The general course of the bill has long been plain. The debates have dragged on to interminable length until those who participate in them and those who read about them in the papers have become heartily tired. Another thing encouraging indifference is the clear demonstration of the fact that those who are struggling against the designs of the Aldrich coterie are waging a hopeless battle. "The reserved amendments presented in order went down one after another under the onslaughts of the thoroughly organized Finance Committee." This is from yesterday's dispatches and is thoroughly typical. The "thoroughly organized Finance Committee" holds the situation in the hollow of its hand. Perceiving this clearly, it is natural that its opponents, whether good Democrats or progressive Republicans, should feel a sense of the uselessness of further prolonging the struggle. Exceedingly important parts of the bill, like the maximum and minimum provision and the customs court, are adopted rapidly, with little debate, and attract small attention from a thoroughly jaded press. Whatever the reason, the dulling of interest in the Senate tariff work is manifest and unmistakable.

But it must not be supposed from this that the people are acquiescent; that they have been wearied into supineness, and that they accept in meek humility what the Senator from Rhode Island elects to give them. All the indignation protests which this bill drew out during its earlier stages still stand unappeased. All the denunciations of it as a mockery of downward revision and a brazen betrayal of party faith are unmodified and as full of meaning as ever. It is even plainer to-day than it was a month ago that Mr. Taft can not sign this bill in anything like its present form, and keep the faith with the people. The President's own intentions in the matter remain a secret which no man has plumbed. The pledges upon which he asked the people to entrust him with this exalted office, however, are an open book in which all may read. The Aldrich bill as it now stands makes those promises a by-word and a jest. In the light of past events, it is hardly conceivable that the President can hold the conference so completely under his thumb that he can revolutionize the whole character of the bill, and make it truly conform with his own solemn campaign pledges. If he can do this, well and good. If he cannot, neither can he honestly sign this bill. When the bill finally reaches him, to sign or not to sign, he must place himself fairly under the scaling-rod, which the people have as yet had no chance to apply. On the day when the work of the Conference ends, it seems now that he will stand face to face with his ordeal by fire.

The completion of the Senate work leaves the country considering a measure much worse than there was any reason to expect. For their part in shaping such a law, the Democrats cannot hope to escape responsibility. Yet the fact remains that the Democratic party, divided and at odds with itself as it is, still offers the country a better stepping-stone to honest and thorough-going tariff revision than is held out anywhere else. Bad as the situation is, there should be capital in it for the Democratic organization, however sorely some of its individual members have embarrassed it. Mr. Taft himself has pointed out that the failure of his party to live up to its promises would mean its relegation to the position of a minority opposition. When the country takes the warpath to accomplish this political overthrow, the Democratic party is its logical and necessary weapon. As for Mr. Taft, if he authorizes, or tolerates, the repudiation of these party and personal pledges, it is not easy to see how he expects to avoid the wrath to come.

**HARDSHIPS OF COPYRIGHT.**  
 The British government has just pensioned the four grandchildren of Charles Dickens at \$250 a week each. Dickens himself left an estate valued at \$400,000, but the bulk of his bequest should naturally have been his copyrights. That his lineal descendants should be "stratified circumstances," as the parliamentary resolution says, while the living man is still remembered, is fresh testimony to the hardships of copyright laws. The sale of Dickens's works continues to outpace, year by year, that of most of the so-called best sellers. Probably the copies made and sold run to the hundreds of thousands a year, but not a penny from this tremendous trade goes to his heirs.

Things are better than they used to be, and are destined to be better than they are now. The present tendency among those chiefly interested, like the International Copyright Association, seems all toward giving the author a fairer financial interest in the children of his brain. Of course, there was a time when he had none, and thus the humblest modern writer works on a more hopeful monetary basis than Homer or Aristophanes or Horace or Dante. Copyright came with the introduction of the printing press, since it would have had trouble in coming before. In the 500 years that have elapsed since, there has grown up in every civilized country a large body of law dealing with the property right attaching to things born of the intellect. In this country, any such thing as a perpetual copyright is a constitutional impossibility. Art. I, Sec. 8, of the Constitution, empowers Congress to secure to authors the exclusive use of their writings "for limited times."

Discussion of the matter during the last two centuries has tended to strengthen the theory that an author has no natural or inherent right to his work and to all the proceeds accruing therefrom. Most of the copyright workers appear to agree that property interest in an intellectual production is the creation of statute, not a natural right. In the United States an author's copyright lasts for twenty-eight years, with the privilege of renewal for another fourteen years. The English law is much the same. Thirty-two years is ample protection for most of the books which the modern publishers are pouring out upon us, but it is another matter with the classics. Dickens's last book, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," was published thirty-nine years ago. All of his books are now anybody's property.

The good or the convenience of the community, rather than that of the author, is considered in the copyright laws. There is a hint of socialism in this reaching out to claim for the State the individual's stock-in-trade while it is still producing large revenues. An original manuscript certainly belongs to the man who drew it from his inner consciousness, in that he is free to burn, sell, withhold or give it away, as he chooses; and it is hard to see why he should lose this exclusive ownership, merely because of the peculiar machinery of production applying to his calling. What the Dickens estate would amount to now if it had been put in trust and paid a royalty on every copy of his works sold almost staggers the imagination.

**EX-POSTMASTER STEEG.**  
 Democratic postmasters are so rare in these lean times as to have acquired a certain standing with the museums. Not yet to be compared with the renowned but too-sparsely do, they may fairly be likened to the faunal world to the American buffalo, which have become almost infrequent enough to be known as individuals and by name. The mortality among them was frightful in the year 1900, and they have never yet recovered, owing to the persistent and consistent performances of the American people at the polls.

For these reasons Democratic postmasters are genuine objects of interest, and the passing of one of them is a melancholy ceremonial. Former Postmaster Steeg, of Limestone, Ind., still lives, but he has voluntarily—indeed, though it may sound in these parts—resigned his office. Mr. Steeg served his country in the Limestone post-office nobly and well for thirty-two years. Worthy gentleman, deft dispenser of stamps and trustworthy handler of postal cards though he undoubtedly is, his long service and many reappointments cannot be attributed to transcendent merit alone. Truth compels the statement that Mr. Steeg did not trample to office over the fallen bodies of thousands of lean and desperate Republicans. The simple fact is that there is not a Republican in all the broad purviews of Limestone. It was either Steeg or another Democrat. On this basis Steeg won out. Now that he has of his own accord severed himself from the popular counter, there is talk of inducing a Republican to move out from Indianapolis or some other Hoosier point and take the job. It is hinted, however, that there will be difficulty in getting anybody from this camp to do it. Nothing could better illustrate the degree to which the Republican party is surfeited and sickened with pie. If an advertisement were inserted in The Times-Dispatch asking for a Democrat to take to Limestone and take the postmaster's job, not all the railroads of Indiana would suffice to haul the hungry thronos.

Postmaster Steeg's remarkable abdication of his office is even more remarkable than his stay of a third of a century in it. Possibly he is the only Democrat in the world in position to speak slightly of a government job.

**THE SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT.**  
 By a unanimous vote the other day the Senate decided to refer the income tax question to the States. It is considered a certain that the House

will shortly approve this resolution. If it does, the States' legislators will have the privilege of voting whether or not Congress shall have power to levy direct taxes on persons. This will be the first opportunity that the States have had to pass on a change in the Constitution since the fifteenth amendment was referred to them by Congress on February 26, 1867. It will be interesting to observe the operation of the rusty and little-used provisions in the Constitution which authorize amendments.

If two-thirds of both houses approve any change in the Constitution the amendment is referred to the State legislatures or to State convention, as Congress may elect. If three-fourths of the States approve the amendment it becomes a part of the organic law. In case Congress refuses to adopt a necessary amendment, the votes of two-thirds of the State can compel Congress to call a national convention to propose amendments. These amendments, in turn if approved by three-fourths of the States, become a part of the Constitution without action by Congress.

In actual practice, the appeal to a general convention has never been tried. Virginia advocated such a step in the winter of 1860, but only succeeded in securing an informal Peace Congress. The other method of amendment has been found extremely cumbersome. Only in cases of great national emergency has the necessary two-thirds vote been secured in Congress. The first ten amendments, known as the Bill of Rights, were only adopted through the urgent demands of several States, which ratified the Constitution with the understanding that these changes were to be made. The eleventh and twelfth amendments were adopted in the same way, and in answer to angry demands by powerful States. As is well known, the last three amendments were pushed through the State legislatures in the chaos of reconstruction days. The party whip had often to be invoked, and tacit promises of readmission to the Union had to be given Southern States before the necessary votes could be secured.

Mr. Bryce has seen two other obstacles in the way of ready amendment of the Constitution. The necessary two-thirds vote in Congress, he says, can only be secured with difficulty. In addition, he thinks that no amendment can pass which has the support of the dominant party only. The opposition party will generally be able, if it feels so disposed, to defeat the amendment in the necessary number of States. He concludes that our constitutional provisions for amendment are too rigid to be of real service.

The action of Congress in the present instance casts doubt on Mr. Bryce's first objection. But actual figures show the truth of his general conclusion. Since the adoption of the Constitution, 1,737 amendments have been proposed in Congress—some of them admirable, others doubtful, and many absurd. Out of this number, only fifty have succeeded in passing one house of Congress, and only twenty-five have been referred to the States. Of these twenty-five, the first fifteen amendments contain the substance of twenty referred.

How the proposed sixteenth amendment will fare with the State legislatures must depend largely upon conditions next winter. The adverse votes of twelve States will defeat the amendment, if all the other States of the Union approve. But with the unanimous approval of Congress, the income tax provision should have at least a fair chance of ratification by the States.

Observed the New York Times: Addison, Pope, Steele, Swift, Boswell and Dr. Johnson formed another society of mutual admiration and of jealousy. Which the Times's neighbor, the Sun, reprints with this addendum: "This is a most interesting assertion, not to say discovery, and our valued contemporary ought to elucidate it."

Observed the New York Evening Post: Beaconsfield once dropped a cynical remark that there is nothing more ridiculous than the British public in one of its occasional spasms of morality. Upon which the Post's neighbor, the World, thus comments: "If Beaconsfield ever dropped such a cynical remark we are certain that he gave proper credit to Macaulay."

Evidently our esteemed New York contemporaries, made fretful by the long tariff debate, are addressing themselves mercilessly on each other's p's and q's. This is all right enough, but boring brothers, they ought to dwell together in unity. And what difference does it really make to the man who must pay 10 cents to ride to Coney Island to-morrow whether Beaconsfield said it or Macaulay, or that Pope and Johnson never met?

"Two busts of Mr. Roosevelt have been prepared," notes the Washington Herald. Only two? Think of it! He used to give us more busts than that per day in the old times.

A Boston contemporary fears that Senator Aldrich is "deserting the conservative interests of the country." As long as there are no interests more "conservative" than the conservative, where could Senator Aldrich possibly desert to?

Nowadays, however, "Tleconderegn" means rather a two-for-a-quarter collar than a fort.

The commissioners of Washington (D. C.) are thinking of installing an electric chair. Our corps of research workers informs us, however, that this action would have no reference to the work of Congress.

The government should give the Wrights a fair chance to revise their aeroplane upward.

**SALARIES AND NOT FEES.**  
 Government Has Been Better Served Since Fees Went into the Treasury.

Senator Ashley, chief deputy of the United States marshal's office in this city, has spent thirteen years in the service of the government, eight of them under the fee system and five under salaries, and his experience is the best that has been laid before the public. He says the theory that deputies will not do their duty if salaries has been demonstrated to be erroneous. Court papers are served as regularly as ever, and there is no delay on account of carelessness, in a court where the civil docket is large, due to the removal of many corporation cases from State courts.

"Five years ago the government abolished the fee system of paying officials in the Northern Alabama District, and put them on a salary. With an allowance for sustenance while away from home.

At that time there were eighteen deputies and arrests of a trivial nature were everyday occurrences, to-day there are only five deputies, who do not get out of the office until reasonably careful in the detection of crime. They go where they are sent, and are conscientious in running down stills and violators, but the five men are kept too busy to prey upon the innocent, while they have no spur nor incitation to do so.

Of course the fees are collected as usual, and are turned over to the government. This feature can never be abolished, as it is necessary for the conduct of the court, but I do not believe Alabama will ever go back to a system again in her Federal courts, and hope to see the time when the practice will be entirely eliminated from State courts as well.

Birmingham Age-Herald.

**BEHIND THE BREAD PAN**  
 Filled with light, toothsome biscuit stands the famous Good Luck Baking Powder, which unusual merit is preserved by the patented moisture-proof tin-foil new-board.

**OVER THREE MILLION PEOPLE USE**  
**Good Luck Baking Powder**  
 And it meets with the approval of all cooks who want it a thorough trial. It leavens better and requires less.

6 ounces, 5 cents; 1 pound, 10 cents; at your dealer's.

**The Southern Manufacturing Company**  
 RICHMOND, VA.

**Borrowed Jingles.**  
**THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL PICNIC.**  
 I went to a Sunday-School Picnic!  
 I'm never a-goin' agin'  
 "I don't know what you was doin'"  
 "I'd flanged it! I wud, sure as sin!"

Ther must have bin 'n' wud billion babies!  
 You never did see such a lot!  
 An' I wuz the goat! I wuz Johnny!  
 Yep! Johnny, ther wuz on ther spot!

"Jes' carry ther rags, will yer, Johnny?"  
 "Thar's teacher, an' course I mus' jump."  
 "Here Johnny! de beaf had ther baby!"  
 "Thar's Ma, an' it's me fer ther hump."

"Hi, Johnny! Run after the luscies!"  
 Ther deacon's a-handin' me that!  
 "Come here, little boy! Take ther bunches.  
 Of sweet fern!" Thar's old Granny Sprat!

"You'd best hold ther horse for a minit!  
 'Toud be enough, Johnny," sez Pa.  
 "Thar's nobble, wuz de luvly daughter of  
 Ketch hold of it, Johnny!" sez Ma.

"Now, boy, bring ther water," sez teacher.  
 "An' help build ther fireplace," sez she.  
 "Johnny, bring me a drink," sez the  
 "An' please have it fresh as kin be!"

I went on ther Sunday-School Picnic!  
 I ain't got no more of it!  
 They didn't do nothin' to Johnny,  
 An' mebbe he ain't feelin' sore!

An' wuz it is, Ma keeps sayin'  
 "Now, Johnny, you'd order be good!"  
 "Wuz you a bull, yin a playin'?"  
 "An' picnicked out in ther wood!"  
 —New York Times.

**THE house-fly is the bearer of typhoid and other deadly disease germs. The Government experts have declared war upon the fly as the most dangerous enemy we have to face. Flies cannot endure the clean odor of C-N Disinfectant. Sprinkle a solution about the kitchen, outhouse, cess-pool, toilet, and garbage, and you will be free from these and all other pests.**

**SOLD EVERYWHERE 25c-50c-1**  
**10c-15c**  
**WEST DISINFECTING CO.**  
 NEW YORK

**Good Salt Pork, 11c**  
**GoodLard, 9 1/2c**

Large new Irish Potatoes, per pk. 30c  
 per bushel..... \$1.00  
 Seven bars Swift's Pride Soap for 25c  
 Twelve bars Swift's Snap Soap for 25c  
 Canned Tomatoes..... 25c  
 Canned Sugar Corn, 4 for..... 25c  
 lbs. Best Granulated Sugar..... 25c  
 California Prunes, per lb..... 5c  
 Whole Grain Rice, per lb..... 5c  
 Large Juicy Lemons, dozen..... 20c  
 Smoked California Hams..... 10 1/2c  
 Best City Meal, 24c peck, or, per  
 per bushel..... 50c  
 Snowflake Patent Family Flour..... 95c  
 44c bag, or per lb..... 20c  
 3-lb. Home-made Brand..... 20c  
 Good Green and Mixed Tea, lb. 30c  
 California Evaporated Peaches, 8c  
 3-lb. Bag Salt..... 25c  
 Duffy's Malt Whiskey..... 85c  
 Large Lump Starch, per pound..... 4c  
 Two pounds Fresh Roasted Coffee, 25c  
 3 Cans Good Salmon, for..... 25c  
 California Canned Peaches or  
 Appricots..... 15c  
 Try our 40c Mixed Tea for iced tea.  
 Regular 50c kind.

**S. ULLMAN'S SON**  
**TWO STORES—TWO**  
 1820-22 East Main. 506 East Marshall  
 Two Stores, Phones at Each

## The Courts of Europe

By La Marquise de Fontenay.

**Royal House of Bourbon.**  
 FRANCE'S royal house of Bourbon owes a debt of gratitude to that diligent historical student and writer, the Vicomte de Lamoignon, who has by dint of much careful research, embodied in a book just published, disposed of the very widespread doubts as to the royal character of the pretensions of King Louis Philippe. At the same time the Vicomte's discoveries disprove the claims of the Bourbons, who, as a strain of the royal blood of France in his veins.

For nearly thirty years it has been asserted and credited, not only by the public at large, but also at foreign courts, especially at that of St. Petersburg, that King Louis Philippe, of France, was a changeling, and that he was in reality the offspring of a certain Loren de Chippin, wa and of the late of Modigliani, in Tuscany. It was asserted that on the same night when the wife of Chippin gave birth to a son, a distinguished French couple, bearing the names of Comte and Comtesse de Joinville, had born to them, in the city of Modigliani, a little girl. It was added that being extremely anxious for a boy, they induced the father and his wife, by means of a liberal payment, to consent to an exchange of the children, the girl of the French couple being brought up by the latter and his wife under the name of Maria Stella Chippin, whereas the boy was carried off to France. As the name of Joinville is that of one of the former possessions of the house of Orleans, which has often been used in the past, sometimes in connection with the title of prince, and sometimes with that of count, by members of the family, it was assumed that the French couple who had visited Modigliani in the summer of 1773, were the illustrious Duke of Orleans, and his consort.

Maria Stella grew up to be a very beautiful girl, with a remarkable talent for dancing, which led to her early debut on the stage of Florence, at the Theatre of the Piazza Vecchia. She attracted the attention of the first Lord Newborough, who became so infatuated that he insisted on marrying her. She bore him four sons, who each became Lord Newborough in his turn. The second of them was the grandfather of the present Lord Newborough, who is therefore the great-grandson of the beautiful ballerina, Maria Stella. After twenty years of marriage, Maria Stella became a widow, and four years later contracted a second marriage, with the Russian Baron Ungern Sternberg.

In 1820, being a woman of forty-seven at the time, and separated from her second husband, Lady Newborough found herself in Italy at the time when Lauro de Chippin, a French nobleman, who had been repeatedly during his last illness at Florence, and afterwards claimed to have received from him a letter, which she showed, and which bore his signature, in which he confessed that she was not his daughter, but the child of a French noble, with whom he had exchanged babies in August, 1773.

Equipped with this letter, she managed to obtain from the tribunals of the grand duchy of Tuscany a decree ordering the amendment of her birth certificate and her designation therein as the daughter of the Comte and Comtesse de Joinville, of France, instead of the daughter of Laurentio Chippin. This decree bore the date of May 23, 1821.

On the strength of this decree Lady Newborough—or she had retained her English title after her second marriage—built up a story to the effect that she was the lawful daughter of the "Egalite" Duke of Orleans and of his consort, and that Louis Philippe was merely a changeling. In fact, she embodied this story in a pamphlet, which bore the title of "Maria Stella, or Criminal Substitution of a Maiden of the Most Illustrious Rank for a Boy of the Most Royal Parentage." This pamphlet was circulated far and wide. In Europe, and found very general credence, especially in France, where, when Louis Philippe became King of France in 1830, Emperor Nicholas declined to employ the customary formula, "by which the law of the father, even to be represented at the Tuilleries by any diplomat of higher degree than a mere charge d'affaires, de-

claring that he would have nothing to do with a mere Chippin, a jailer's son.

Lady Newborough even went so far as to attempt to institute legal proceedings in the French courts in 1832, to have the documents submitted by her claims to be a royal princess of France. But the Tribunal de la Seine, to whom she addressed this application, declined to take her demand into consideration. This was a mistake. Had the matter been brought into court and threshed out in due form, the myth would have been exploded long since, and the royal house of Orleans would have been spared much annoyance, and especially much indignity on the part of the French people, and the French press, which throughout Louis Philippe's long reign of eighteen years was never tired of portraying him in the role of an Italian jester for the sake of a few francs.

It seems to us, however, that a rule might be adopted by cities with reference to creameries and dairies of permit their products to be shipped to the cities in the statement of the State Food and Dairy Commissioner that these creameries and dairies are subject to rigid rules in their own localities, which are enforced, and that such creameries and dairies comply with all the rules and requirements of the commissioner.—Staunton Dispatch and News.

**Kind Words for Chandler.**  
 From a personal acquaintance with Dr. Chandler and a knowledge thus acquired of his qualifications for the position and his executive ability, we have no doubt that the State Board not only acted with foresight in appointing him, but that before many months the people of Richmond will be ready and willing to recognize the fact and to give due credit to the board for ignoring popular clamor and appointing solely upon the ground of superior fitness. We do not believe for a moment that Mr. Hill would have failed to make good, but we do believe that Dr. Chandler will not only make good, but will be a great benefit to the State as a school superintendent. He is, in our judgment, lacking in no qualification to attain this end, and he only needs, as all officials do, the support and co-operation of the people he will serve.—Fredericksburg Free Lance.

**Alexandria Will Support Cato.**  
 James R. Cato, who has for several years faithfully and ably represented Alexandria city and county in the House of Delegates of Virginia, and who is now a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, has returned to this city after a visit to the central portions of the State. He was greatly encouraged by all he saw and heard. While every Democrat recognizes the labors for the party of J. Taylor Blanton, the present Lieutenant-Governor, who is a candidate for re-election, most Alexandrians are feeling local pride, naturally lean toward the candidate from this city, who has as honestly earned his spurs as any man in the Old Dominion.—Alexandria Gazette.

**children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA**  
**SICK HEADACHE**  
 Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Costive Bowels, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER, etc. regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

**SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.**

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.**  
 Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

**Leave Your Thirst**  
 at our fountain. Take away ice-cold Verner's GINGER ALE, the greatest of all drinks. Cools and refreshes. A fine summer tonic. For 50 only.

**Polk Miller's, 834 E. Main.**

**PRO-PAY-TO**  
 CLEANS TEETH WHITE

**Ask for Kellogg's**  
 and to make doubly sure that you get the  
**GENUINE TOASTED CORN FLAKES**  
 —the kind with the Real Flavor— look on the package for this signature.

**W. K. Kellogg**

On and After Tuesday, July 6th, Our Store Closes at 5 o'clock, and at 1 o'clock on Saturday.

**Now Is Your Chance to Get a Refrigerator**  
 At a Very Low Price  
 Our stock is broken in sizes and we have cut the prices to make them go.

**EXCELSIOR GAS RANGES, NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVES.**

**PORCH ROCKERS, 59c, \$1.00. SETTEES at 75c, \$1.00 and up.**

**Rothert & Co.**  
 FOURTH AND BROAD STS.

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